

WEST SUMMARY OF WAR NEWS

Great Battles in the Vicinity of Arras—Teuton Forces Closing in on Lemberg.

The Russians have been defeated all along their line in front of Lemberg, Galicia, and are now fighting for time in order to save their guns and other war material. Evacuation by the Russians may occur any moment.

Wireless dispatches from Berlin represent the battle which has been in progress for some time in the vicinity of Arras, Northern France, as one of the great conflicts of the war, which may decide the fate of France. Losses of both the Germans and the Allies are described as fearful, and one stretch of the field, from Arras, eight miles toward the Belgian border, is said to be covered with corpses.

In Alsace there was heavy fighting along the valley of the Fecht River, and the French assert their lines were pushed further northward. The Berlin communications say the German positions were transferred to the eastern bank of the river.

Dunkirk, on the French coast, was bombarded by a long-range German gun, as was done several weeks ago. At that time the German gun was said to have been located by an aviator and silenced. In the latest attack several persons were killed.

The battle of Plava, on the Isonzo front, is still in progress, the Austrians making repeated efforts to drive back the Italians across the river. An official communication from Rome says these attempts have failed. Elsewhere along the Italian front less important engagements are occurring, with small successes claimed by the Italians.

There is great activity in the allied fleet at the Dardanelles, from which it is assumed a general attack on the straits is planned. Fighting on Gallipoli Peninsula is being carried on vigorously, with offensive movements on the part of both the Turks and Allies, but neither side has been able to break the deadlock.

Four more vessels have been sunk by submarines, including the British steamer Cairnsbrook, which was engaged in trans-Atlantic trade. She was sunk by gunfire from a German submarine. A large Turkish steamer and two Turkish sailing vessels were torpedoed in the Black Sea by Russian submarines.

The Germans are installing heavy naval guns at Libau, Prince Henry asserting that they intend to retain possession at any cost, as they regard this port as the key to the Baltic.

The latest casualty list among the British rank and file include the names of 2,000 men in Belgium and 600 in the Dardanelles.

Great Britain has sent a memorandum to the United States explaining that efforts are being made to mitigate the hardships suffered by neutral trading ships.

SAYS U. S. HELD OFF JAPS.

Dutch Newspaper Tells Of Alleged Plot Against War Move.

The Hague, via London.—The Handelsblad in its edition of Tuesday asserts that Japan was prevented from sending 300,000 troops to Europe as a result of an unofficial hint to Great Britain from Washington that such an expedition would be undesirable.

The newspaper declares that a Japanese army of that strength was landed in Manchuria, where it was exercising preparatory to departure for the European battlefield, but that Great Britain, after receiving the intimation from the United States, informed Tokio that she was "sorry, but under American pressure must request that the Japanese Government do nothing further concerning the dispatch of an expeditionary corps to Europe."

"After this," the Handelsblad concludes, "the Japanese army disappeared from Manchuria, probably much to the relief of Great Britain, which has never desired Japanese participation in the fighting in Europe."

'FRISCO FAIR SHOWS PROFIT.

Total Receipts Up To June 13 Close To \$2,500,000.

San Francisco.—A profit of \$61,000 from operation of the Panama-Pacific Exposition from the opening, February 20, to June 13 was reported to the board of directors by Rodney S. Durkee, comptroller. The report said the profit was net and that allowance had been made for accrued obligations and unused admissions. Total receipts were said to have been about \$2,500,000.

QUAKE IN CALIFORNIA.

Electric Wires Snapped and El Centre In Darkness.

Los Angeles, Cal.—Reports from El Centro, in the Imperial Valley, stated that a severe earthquake was felt there at about 8 o'clock. Electric light wires were broken, the report stated, throwing the town into darkness. Buildings were severely shaken. The shock also was reported as felt faintly in Yuma, Ariz., and at other points near the Mexican border.

DON REFUSED MRS. BOYLE.

Over of "Billy" Whiting To Remain In Prison.

Pittsburgh, Pa.—The State Board of Pardon pronounced that it had refused to grant a pardon for Mrs. Helen Boyle, wife of James Boyle, the kidnapper of his son, John, in his home at Pittsburgh, April 1909. Application was presented to the board by J. F. Boyle, district attorney at Boyle's trial.

THE GRANDFATHER CLAUSE IS VOID

Unanimous Opinion of the U. S. Supreme Court.

VIOLATES 15TH AMENDMENT

Effect Of Unanimous Opinion Likely To Precipitate Suits To Remove Franchise Restrictions In Several States.

Washington.—The Supreme Court of the United States dealt a death blow to the "grandfather clause," which, as a part of their registration laws, is employed to bar thousands of negroes from voting in many of the Southern States.

The unanimous opinion of the court, as handed down by Chief Justice White, applies only to registration cases coming from Oklahoma and Ann Arbor, Md. It can, however, be made applicable to other Southern States which have adopted this clause as a part of their election machinery, if some interested party makes an attack upon it in the Supreme Court.

As a result it is now anticipated that immediate steps will be taken to knock out the "grandfather clause" in North and South Carolina and in Mississippi.

Upholds 15th Amendment.

This is the first time that the Supreme Court has passed upon the validity of one of the most effective weapons used by the Southern States to bar the ignorant negro from participating in elections. The court has passed upon cases having an indirect bearing upon efforts to restrict suffrage, but it has never before handed down an opinion directly bearing on the "grandfather" clause.

In its opinion, the court unanimously sustains the Fifteenth Amendment to the Federal Constitution, prohibiting discrimination against negroes in elections because of their race, color, or previous condition of servitude. The court, however, pointed out a way by which a State can restrict suffrage if it sees fit. It held that a State can apply the literacy test to persons seeking to register for elections or seeking to vote, but this test must be applied with an equal hand to both white and black.

The "grandfather clause" of both the Oklahoma and Maryland enactments was designed to restrict negro suffrage. In Oklahoma the clause was written in the State Constitution and applied to Federal, State, county and municipal elections. In Maryland the clause applied only to municipal elections at Annapolis and has no bearing whatever upon Federal or State-wide elections in that Commonwealth.

This clause provides that any person whose grandfather was not a registered voter of any State cannot register. The "grandfather clause," as written in the Oklahoma Constitution, was copied from the North Carolina law. It is a product of the mind of Senator Simmons, of that State, who led the fight 25 years ago and overthrew negro domination of his Commonwealth. As can be readily seen, only a few negroes can produce evidence that their grandfathers were voters, and as a result, the black vote has wiped from the registration books in wholesale lots.

FRENCH MARINES LAND.

Bluejackets From Cruiser Descartes At Cape Haitien.

Washington.—The French cruiser Descartes has landed bluejackets at Cape Haitien as a precautionary measure to safeguard lives and property after the capture of the city by the government forces. State Department advises from Port au Prince report no American forces have been landed so far as known.

AIR BOMBS KILLED 46.

136 Persons Wounded By Allied Airmen At Etre.

Paris.—Forty-four German soldiers and two women were killed and 136 persons were wounded in the recent bombardment of the German military aerodrome at Etre, near Ghent, by British airmen.

GETS THIEF WITH PEPPER.

Mrs. Halsey Captures Burglar In Dumb Walter Shaft.

New York.—Hearing a burglar in the dumb waiter shaft, Mrs. Lena Halsey, 145 West One Hundred and Thirty-third street, emptied a package of pepper down on top of George Jackson, who, blinded, was easily captured.

RECRUITING IN U. S. CHARGED.

Government Probing Alleged Activity Of England.

San Francisco.—Agents of the Department of Justice are investigating alleged recruiting in California for the Allies in the European war. The main office of the supposed recruiting agents is in San Francisco. Franz Bopp, Consul-General for Germany in San Francisco, was said to have supplied information upon which the investigation is based, but he denied this.

KAISER INDIGNANT OVER RAID.

Innocent Victims At Karlsruhe Greatly Afflict Him.

Amsterdam, via London.—A message received here from Frankfort says the Grand Duke of Baden, now at the front, has sent the following telegram concerning the recent raid on Karlsruhe by French aeroplanes to the burgomaster of that city: "Emperor William has telephoned to me his deep indignation at the wicked attack upon beloved Karlsruhe. The poor, innocent victims among civilians have greatly afflicted him."

FOR FUTURE REFERENCE



AUSTRO-GERMANS NEAR LEMBERG

Russians Lose Another of their Positions.

KAISER AT THE FRONT

Junction Of Austro-German Forces Threatens To Pen Force In Lemberg Unless Speedy Evacuation Is Effected.

Berlin.—A further success in the Austro-German drive at the Galician capital of Lemberg was announced by the War Office. The statement says that the town of Rawka Ruska, 32 miles northwest of Lemberg, has been captured from the Russians.

Special dispatches from the front describe the Russian retreat eastward from Grodok and the Russian resistance from the Tanew river to the mouth of the Werezya. Air scouts report that the Russians have fallen back upon their last line of defense protecting Lemberg, which is nine miles west of the city limits.

The situation at Lemberg is evidently precarious, as General Von Mackensen seized the railway between Lemberg and Rawa Ruska, which is the main line of travel northward. This, it is considered, gives the Russians the alternative of preparing for speedy evacuation or of trying to hold the city, which the risk of being enveloped by Von Mackensen's army, sweeping around southeastward, and forming a junction with General Lin-singen's forces.

Emperor William, is officially announced by the German War Department, was present at the battle of Beskid for possession of the Grodok line. These Russian positions are to the west of Lemberg, the Galician capital.

Ready To Quit Lemberg.

Petrograd.—The Austro-German attempt to force a way through the Russian lines north and south of Grodok in the battle for Lemberg apparently has not yet been successful.

Regarding the approaching crisis in the Galician campaign, the Bourgeois says:

"If in view of the continued German reinforcements in Galicia the situation forces us to choose between retaining Lemberg and preserving the freedom of our operations, it is possible we shall have to make a sentimental sacrifice and abandon the Galician capital."

Russia Awaits Munitions.

Rome.—A special to the Messager from its Petrograd correspondent, via Bucharest, states that the Czar informed the Italian Ambassador, Sig. Carlotto, that regardless of temporary discouragements that may arise, Russia will fight the Germans until a final victory is achieved.

Russian military circles are, according to the dispatch, stirred over a current report that General Kropotkin will probably replace Minister of War Soukoumilo. General Loetsch has replaced General Dimitriev owing to the latter's failure in Galicia.

The entire country, although keenly disappointed with the results of the war to date, is determined to resume the offensive directly that ammunition is available, says the correspondent. Many ammunition plants are being organized.

TO AID BLIND SOLDIERS.

Keeper Of the "Lighthouse" Sail For French City.

New York.—Miss Winifred Holt, keeper of the "Lighthouse," the institution of the New York Association for the Blind, sailed on the steamer Rochambeau, to organize a corps of workers abroad who will look after the victims of the European war who have lost their sight. Assistance in teaching them to become self-supporting will be the object of the work, and regular courses of training will be begun where practicable. Many prominent persons have interested themselves in the financing of the effort.

HOLD 1,610,000 PRISONERS.

Baravian Paper Credits This Total To Teuton Allies.

Berlin, via London.—The prisoners taken by the German and Austro-Hungarian armies up to June 14 totalled 1,610,000, according to the Bavarian Staats Zeitung. The newspaper says this total is divided as follows: Russians, 1,240,000; French, 255,000; English, 24,000; Belgian, 41,000, and Serbians, 50,000.

BRITISH AVIATOR KILLED.

Engine Goes Wrong and Machine Dives To The Ground.

London.—Major Lumsden, of the Royal Army Flying Corps, was killed while flying over the Brooklands aviation course. Major Harry T. Lumsden was making a flight as a passenger on a trial test. The airplane had reached an altitude of 200 feet when the engine went wrong and the machine dived earthwards and was smashed.

MEAT FAMINE IN ITALY.

The Government Wants Packers To Ship C. O. D.

New York.—Italy will soon be facing a meat famine," declared William Wallace, a representative of Swift & Co., who returned from that country on the steamer Dux D'Aosta. He said that Italy wanted to purchase supplies to be delivered there before payment, a plan which no packer would entertain. He also said that the Italian government was buying up all the native cattle in the country.

MARYLAND NEWS IN SHORT ORDER

The Latest Gleanings From All Over the State.

TOLD IN SHORT PARAGRAPHS

41 GRADUATES AT M. A. C.

Dean Monroe, of George Washington, Addresses Class.

College Park.—At the graduating exercises at the Maryland Agricultural College degrees were conferred upon 41 graduates. The address was delivered by Dr. Charles E. Monroe, dean of the graduate school of George Washington University.

The exercises opened at 11 o'clock with a march by the college orchestra. The Rev. H. V. Saunders, of Beltsville, delivered the invocation. W. E. Harrison was salutatorian and P. N. Peter was valedictorian.

The graduates were:

Bachelors of Arts—Leonidas D. Andropoulos, Washington; Joseph Paul Blundon, Prince Georges county; J. Edwin Bowland, Somerset county; Rudolph Stockdale Brown, Washington county; Christian Howard Buchwald, Baltimore; Oscar George Carpenter, Calvert county; Adrian Roland Carter, Anne Arundel county; Arthur McCord Gibson, Baltimore; Thomas Davis Gray, Carroll county; William Eugene Hall, Baltimore; William Emmitt Harrison, Baltimore county; Pinckney Albert Hauer, Frederick county; William Rouse Kelly, Baltimore; Max Kishuk, Jr., Washington; J. Harry Knob, Washington county; Michael Levin, Baltimore; R. J. McCutcheon, Frederick county; Augustine Herman Massey, Kent county, Edgar W. Montell, Baltimore county; Lee Roberts Pennington, Harford county; Victor Power Pennington, Kent county; William Turner Perkins, Prince George's county; Philip Norman Peter, Montgomery county; Everett Humes Pieron, Washington; Charles Edward Robinson, Franktown, Va.; Edgar McCormick Roberts, Philadelphia, Pa.; Martin Emmanuel Rohr, Baltimore; Robert Nairne Todd, Wicomico county; John James Tull, Somerset county; Ralph Phelps West, Washington; Frederick William Wright, Montgomery county, and Acimakes B. Xerostas, Erie, Pa.

Master of Arts—Walter A. Furst, Baltimore.

Certificates of Proficiency in Agriculture—Percival Hamer Beavers, Richmond, Va.; Douglas Gilpin, Montgomery county; Heinrich Wilhelm Heermann, Westfalen, Germany; William Edward Jarrell, Caroline county; Martin Joseph Lally, Morristown, N. J.; Tufton Bentley Mason, Accotink, Va.; and Nicholas Snowden Stabler, Montgomery county.

Horticulture—James A. Willis, of Prince George's county, Maryland.

An exhibition drill, followed by a parade and the award of military commissions and medals, was held in the afternoon. The annual commencement ball was held at night.

WOULD CURB STATE AID.

Private Institutions Get \$562,300 a Year, Says Mr. Davenport.

Calling attention to the fact that Maryland appropriates more money to private institutions than any State in the Union except Pennsylvania, William D. Davenport, secretary of the Board of State Aid and Charities, urged those who are looking for ways of saving money for the State to scrutinize carefully the list of these private institution appropriations.

He shows that Maryland contributes to institutions under private management \$562,300 a year, and he asserts that the experience of charity experts all over the country shows that the practice of giving State funds to private institutions often does more harm than good, that it brings politics into the institutions, that it leads to duplication of work, that it tends to increase pauperism by disguising it and cause a confusion between public and private charity. In part, Mr. Davenport said:

"At this time, when the State Treasury is facing a deficit of approximately \$1,000,000 and our State officials are hunting around for an avenue of saving money, it would seem to be wise very carefully to scrutinize the charitable expenditures of the State, which now amount to \$1,301,300 a year for maintenance purposes alone. Of this sum \$738,000 goes to public institutions and \$562,300 to private institutions.

"At the recent Conference of Charities this matter was very thoroughly discussed and the consensus of opinion of all the leaders in social work in the country was that the practice of giving money to private charities is pernicious and leads to far more evil than good."

"While realizing these facts, the Board of State Aid and Charities of Maryland also realizes that it would be unfair to institutions which have been built and been dependent for years upon State aid to, at one stroke, cut off their public subsidy, and it has no intention of advocating such measures."

LOVE in a HURRY

By GELETT BURGESS
ILLUSTRATED by RAY WALTERS
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SYNOPSIS.

Hall Bonistelle, artist-photographer, prepares for the day's work in his studio.

CHAPTER I—Continued.

Hall laughed jeeringly. "Can't he! You don't know Uncle John! He was the most unmilitated bore that ever breathed. Talk about cranks! He never did approve of me—too 'artistic.' And I was fool enough to try to be independent. Result, I have to take photographs for a living. Why, Flodie, he's just as likely to have left me a dime with a hole in it, and let it go at that!"

Flodie sighed in sympathy, and : see, "Well, those bills must be paid in any case! And there's just seventy-seven cents in the cash box!"

"Good Lord, is it as bad as that? Well, we'll have to collect a few bills in a hurry." Hall appeared to dismiss the subject.

But Flodie was not to be dismissed. Well she knew his procrastination. "They're all collected, Mr. Bonistelle!" she protested; "every last one! You can trust me to attend to that! And I've had to sit up and beg like a French poodle, too!"

Hall, walking back and forth, seemed not to be listening, but suddenly he turned to his assistant with a queer expression. He walked up to her and put his hand on her shoulder.

"See here, Flodie, have you taken out your salary regularly every week? Now, don't you try to fib!"

Flodie tried to pull away but it was too delicious. "Oh, I don't know," she mumbled. "Not for two or three weeks, perhaps. That's all right." Now it was she who caught hold of his arm.

"But I wanted to tell you something. Mr. Bonistelle—if you wouldn't mind—if you just let me..."

"What?" he demanded suspiciously. "Oh, only—if you'd be willing—really I'd like to, you know—you know I've saved up a little money, Mr. Bonistelle—and, well, it might help you temporarily—till you could..."

Hall threatened her with savage playfulness. "Flodie Fisher," he said determinedly, "if you ever dare to mention such a thing to me again, I'll—I'll discharge you!" He took a turn up and down the room as she waited, watching him. "By jove, it does look as if I'd have to go to work!" Then he turned to her gloomily. "Well, anything else for this afternoon?"

"No," said Flodie, "but you have to develop and print, you know. There's lots of work for you in the dark room. And then, we've got to get ready for that expensive old party."

Hall scratched his head. "Heavens, I'd forgotten all about it."

"Of course you have, but I haven't; I've attended to everything: Music, caterer—and decorations—furious old nonsense it was, too. I don't see how you can afford it, Mr. Bonistelle. Really I don't!" Flodie was very stern.

"It's business, Flodie—keeps the women curious. Makes 'em talk! Oh, well," Hall tossed it off his mind. "We'll get along somehow. Well, run along, Flodie, now; I suppose I've got to get ready to preside at this altar of vanity. Good Lord! How I dread it! Flodie, I honestly believe a photographer knows more of the actual truth about women than a doctor or priest!"

Flodie gave him an indulgent smile. "Mr. Bonistelle, I want to tell you something. All three of them put together know mighty little!" So saying, she gave him a prim curtsey and retired to the office.

CHAPTER II.

Hall laughed and then stood thoughtfully for a few moments, smoking airily, blowing rings. Then he took off his dressing gown, put on his coat, and had turned to his camera when Flodie came back.

"There's a desperate old flirt out there to see you, Mr. Bonistelle—Mr. Doremus."

"Doremus?" Hall searched his memory. "What does he look like—a bill collector?"

"No, he's just a nice old man with a side-whisker effect, trimmed, and he stares at you over the top of his glasses."

Hall sighed. "Well, have him in. I'll settle him!"

Mr. Doremus, grave and precise, looked about for a chair, and sat down deliberately. He searched in the inside pocket of his frock coat as he said pompously: "H'm. I took the first opportunity to communicate with you, Mr. Bonistelle. Unluckily, however, I could not get you on the telephone this morning." Still his hand groped in his pocket, like a dog at a woodchuck's hole.

"No?" Hall remarked impatiently. "I suppose I wasn't up."

Doremus brought forth a long envelope. Solemnly he spoke, looking over the tops of the rubber bows: "Mr. Bonistelle, I have the honor of being the attorney for the estate of your uncle, the late John Beasley Bonistelle."

A mental thunderbolt struck the room, and Hall, shocked and frightened, leaped from his chair.

FOND OF QUOTATION MARKS

Irish Editor Thought Them Protection Against Libel Suit and Excuse for Eccentric Style.

Judge Bodkin's book of reminiscences contains many good things. Among them is his description of one of the editors under whom he served John B. Gallagher, who he said never to have read a book in his life. It was he, says the Dublin General Advertiser, who revised the reporter's



ened, could only gasp. "Er—is there any news about the will, Mr. Doremus? Here, have a cigar!"

Doremus looked up and nodded gravely. "Yes, the will has been found, Mr. Bonistelle, at last!" He tapped the paper in his hand. "It was discovered this morning at eight twenty-seven o'clock. You see I have been prompt, sir."

Hall restrained an overwhelming curiosity. "Where did you find it?" he asked faintly.

"Ah, curious. Most curious. An eccentric man, your uncle, Mr. Bonistelle. It was found in his library. In fact, if you will believe me, between the leaves of his own book—I mean, of course, the one he wrote himself—"Race Suicide and How to Prevent It, I believe it is called. I have not yet had the pleasure of reading it!"

Mr. Doremus stopped, and gave the young man a steady inspection. "I understand that you will be twenty-eight upon the fourth of May, Mr. Bonistelle. Am I correct?"

"Yes. Tomorrow. Why?"

Mr. Doremus solemnly held up his hand. "Wait!" he commanded. "Let me, before I go through the whole document, read this one clause."

Flodie, peeping through the door, was breathlessly listening. Hall was growing white.

"Er—here it is." Mr. Doremus proceeded to read soberly. "The residue of my estate I leave to my beloved nephew, Hall Cutler Bonistelle, on condition that he is married before he reaches the age of twenty-eight years."

"Well, well! It might remind me of old times." Mr. Doremus offered his hand. "I think I shall come. It may renew my youth. Ah, Mr. Bonistelle, you might not believe it, but I've waited at the stage door myself, in my time!"

"I'll bet you have, old sport! and got away with it, too," said Hall, laughing. "Come along, then, I'll set them on you!"

"But meanwhile, don't forget that I'm a justice of the peace!" Mr. Doremus gave Hall a poke in the ribs, grinned, bowed and went out, with a youngish smile at Flodie as he flourished through the office.

Hall was scowling. "Let's see it!" he demanded, and he took the instrument, and read the clause over to himself, while Mr. Doremus' eyes drifted slowly about the apartment. "How

"Oh, I knew it! Well, it's all up then—just my luck!"

"If, however, at the beginning of his twenty-eighth birthday he is still unmarried, this residue shall be the property of my beloved cousin, Jonas Hassingbury, as a testimony to our youthful friendship," Mr. Doremus looked up.

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Hall was scowling. "Let's see it!" he demanded, and he took the instrument, and read the clause over to himself, while Mr. Doremus' eyes drifted slowly about the apartment. "How

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CURRENT PRICES

MIDDLETOWN GRAIN MARKET CORRECTED WEEKLY BY S. B. FOARD.	
Wheat—No. 2 \$1.00	Corn—
No. 1 " " 75	Yellow, shelled 75
Timothy Seed " " 75	Cats... 78
Clover Seed " " 78	
MIDDLETOWN PRODUCE MARKET CORRECTED WEEKLY BY W. T. CONNELLEY	
Eggs, per doz... 20 @ 24	
Country Butter, per lb... 28 @ 35	
Creamery Butter, per lb... 12 @ 18	
Lard, per lb... 12 @ 16	
Live Chickens, per lb... 12 @ 16	
Potatoes... 30 @ 40	

MIDDLETOWN, DEL., JUNE 26, 1915

[Continued from First Page]
STATES ACT ON PROHIBITION

majorities in both houses. The legislature, however placed on the statute books a law modeled after the Webb-Kenyon law and imposing heavy penalties for the shipment of liquor from "wet" to "dry" territory in the state.

Vermont's prohibition proposal was in the form of a law which will be submitted to the people at the municipal elections in the spring of 1916. If passed, its effect will be drastic as it makes no provision for the sale of liquor for medical and mechanical purposes.

The four prohibition states which decided to strengthen their present laws were Kansas, North Carolina, Tennessee and West Virginia. The Kansas measures approach the unique in prohibition legislation. Two were passed, one providing that the municipality where liquor is sold is liable for damage for injury to persons or property resulting from intoxication. The other, which is aimed at those who permit so-called "keg parties" to be held on their premises, imposes similar liability upon the owner of property where liquor is sold or given away.

North Carolina passed an anti-shipping act, known there as the "anti-jug act", which forbids the shipment to and receipt by any one person of more than one quart of spirituous liquors and five gallons of malt beverage every fifteen days.

Tennessee, where the prohibition laws have not been strictly enforced in the larger cities, it is said, passed an ouster law, modeled after a Kansas statute, which provides for the removal from office of state, county or city officials (other than holders of constitutional offices) who fail to enforce the laws of the state. The legislature also enacted measures forbidding social and fraternal clubs to dispense liquor or maintain lockers for members; placing the supervision of soft drink stands under the pure food and drug department and forbidding them to sell beverages containing more than one-half per cent. alcohol and prohibiting drug stores from selling intoxicants except on bona fide prescriptions given to persons who actually are ill.

West Virginia enacted amendments to the Yost prohibition law limiting shipments of liquor into the State and forbidding person to have liquor in a public place even for his own use. Nor hereafter can any one in West Virginia give a drink to another except in his own home, home being specified as a permanent place of residence, not a hotel or other public place.

All attempts to revise the prohibition laws of Oklahoma were defeated.

In Oregon where prohibition becomes effective in January next as the result of previous action by the voters on a constitutional amendment, the legislature enacted a law to enforce the amendment. The law prohibits the manufacture of intoxicating liquor in the state and its sale except on physicians' prescription or for scientific sacramental or mechanical uses. It allows a limited amount to be imported by the heads of families.

A law for a similar purpose was enacted in Colorado where a prohibition amendment goes into effect the same date. The Colorado law forbids the buying, selling and giving away of liquor except for medical or sacramental purposes and prohibits common carriers from transporting liquor into the state except for lawful purposes—this includes the transportation to individuals who must sign a receipt that the liquor is for their own use. The law contains a search and seizure provision and gives the governor \$10,000 yearly for its enforcement.

The legislature of Washington, where prohibition also effective in January next, ignored Governor Lister's request for an appropriation of \$500,000 to enforce the law.

The liquor traffic in Arkansas, having been banned by the previous legislature with a law which likewise takes effect in January, was not up for consideration this year. Virginia, which goes into the "dry" column in November, 1916, held no legislative session this year.

State-wide prohibition proposals met defeat in Connecticut, Indiana, Michigan, New Mexico, New York and Wyoming. The question was before the General Assembly of Connecticut as a proposed constitutional amendment which the legislators declined to send to the next assembly for ratification. The legislature, however, increased the cost of retail liquor licenses 66 2-3 per cent., and for the first time placed social and fraternal organizations serving liquors to members, under excise regulation. In Indiana, a state-wide measure died in a committee of the lower house.

In Michigan the question promised to be one of the features of the session, but nothing came of it. A bill was introduced into the Senate providing for the submission of statutory prohibition to the vote of the people at a general election next year, but the prohibition leaders themselves voted against it after the liquor faction had attached a certain amendment to it which in the opinion of the "drys," defeated the purpose of the bill.

We append the score:



B. B. PICK UPS

Well, that game last Saturday was well nigh a faultless one on the part of Middletown's players. There is an evident all-around improvement in the players—the result of practice!

Take a bigger dose yet. Let the nine seniors stay at the bat all the time in the practice game for an hour each evening for a week or so, running the bases, etc., but not going out into the field. Batting skill is the hardest thing of all to get, and much practice only will give it.

The prize for the highest efficiency of any one player must go to Newman—"C. C." Newman—"Cucumber Cool" Newman! He pitched well, walked but few, batted well and fielded well. But all hands played a fine game.

He owns up to getting caught napping by that runner who in imitation of Ellison's steal, made a dash for home, and thanks to the struck ball got there.

Had Newman not lost sight of that runner on third—as he says he did—when he was way off his base Newman could have thrown the ball to third and thus caught him there or at the home plate, or he could have made a balk and let batter go to first, and then put the bold runner out. Newman wanted the shut-out but had so well earned, and but for this one little slip, would have had it, for the next batter struck out and that stolen base saved the visitors nine dolorful ciphers in a row.

One more little suggestion to our fine pitcher—we wish to see him perfect. Now and then forgets himself, and his long "wind-up" gives base runners a good start. He generally omits the "wind-up" when there's a man on first.

The Penlyn Hall players are fine gentlemen as well as fine players, and will we fancy, give our boys a much harder fight the next time they honor us with a visit. Their umpire, Mr. Davis, is a model of fairness and correctness. All his decisions were accepted by both sides without a grumble, though as always, by one or two individuals with a grimace.

PENLYN HALL

R. H. O. A. E.
McKay, 3b.....0 0 1 1 0
Snyder, p, rf.....0 2 0 2 0
Merrill, cf.....0 0 0 0 0
Pyle, rf, 1b.....1 1 0 1 0
O'Neil, if.....1 0 0 0 0
Ryan, ss.....0 2 3 0 1
Hawk, 1b.....0 0 1 1 0
Pierson, c.....0 0 13 2 1
White, 2b.....0 0 2 0 0
Robbins, rf.....0 0 1 0 0
Total1 4 24 4 5

MIDDLETOWN

R. H. O. A. E.
Ellison, If.....1 0 0 0 0
Vinyard, rf.....1 1 2 0 1
Segelken, c.....1 0 8 0 1
Nowlan, 1b.....1 2 1 1 0
Bell, 3b.....1 0 2 2 0
Donohue, cf.....1 1 0 0 0
Douglas, 1b.....1 2 10 0 0
Gibson, 2b.....0 0 1 0 1
Newman, p.....0 2 1 5 0
Robins, rf.....0 0 1 0 0
Ward, 2b.....0 0 0 2 0
Total7 8 27 10 2

SCORE BY INNINGS

Penlyn Hall.....0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 1 1
Middletown.....0 2 0 3 1 1 0 x-7

Hits off, Snyder, 7, in five innings; off Mowbray, 1, in four innings, off Newman 4. Two-base hit, Nowland.

Struck out, by Newman, 8; by Snyder, 6, by Mowbray, 4. Double plays, Newman to Donovan. Left on bases, Penlyn Hall, 5; Middletown, 6. Stolen bases, Penlyn Hall, 3; Middletown, 6. Sacrifice flies, Donohue. Hit by pitched ball, Ellison. Base on balls, Bell 2, Vinyard, Segelken 2; Ryan, McKay, Snyder 2. Time, 1:30. Umpires, White and Moore.

THAT ELKTON GAME

A plank with but one side! Not a contest—a rout!

In the second inning—the first he witnessed—the Scribe wrote this prophecy. "It will be a slaughter of the innocents"—and alas, such it was!

Muffs, wild throws, indeed every sort of error, seemed almost universal! True the Juniors were up against a picked team, 3 or 4 of them semi-professionals from Delmar League, but they could at least have died in a more manly fashion. Their tails got down in that fatal first with 4 runs against them, and they never came up again.

Only 3 reached the bases, and 2 of those actually got caught asleep on first and third only a few feet away from their bases! Nothing can excuse that sort of slouchy work.

Whitlock made a big drive, but was unlucky in overrunning second and lost.

They say the Juniors, like the Spartan la's whose breakfast was hung up by a string and which they never got till their archery brought it down, were to get new suits—if they were to win.

But maybe they will do better after this first drubbing. So the Scribe pleads that they will be given another chance. The weather's too cold to go without unmentionables!

Will the batters never learn to "skin out"! Hard for first instead of stopping to see what becomes of the ball! This absurd blunder was made no less than four times—once, with loss of a close run for first!

Aid all this welter of bad plays there were enough brilliant good plays to prove that when they try hard the Juniors can play ball and their admirers are right. The disgruntled Scribe believes they will. Do it boys!

The Elkton team batted well and fielded perfectly throwing to bases with great speed and sureness. Their shortstop got about everything that lit in the diamond—fielded, all out in the seventh inning and another in the next!

They are a fine lot of fellows and we would like to see them try our Regals. Messrs. Moore and Tyson umpired.

We append the score:

Elkton.....4 2 1 0 0 1 0 4 0-13
Juniors.....0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0-0

SHERIFF'S SALES

SHERIFF'S SALE.—BY VIRTUE OF a writ of Lev. Fac. to me directed, will be exposed to Public Sale at the Court House, on Market street, between Tenth and Eleventh streets, in the City of Wilmington, New Castle County, Delaware,

ON FRIDAY,
THE SECOND DAY OF JULY, 1915,
at 10 o'clock, A. M.,

the following described Real Estate, viz:

All that certain lot, piece or parcel of land, situate in the city of Wilmington, and State of Delaware, bounded and described as follows, to-wit:

Beginning at a point distant fifteen feet northerly from the northerly side of Harrison street, thence westwardly in right angles thereto and fifteen feet westerly from the westerly side of Twenty-fifth street, measured at right angles thereto; thence northerly, parallel with Twenty-fifth street and distant therfrom fifteen feet, sixty-five feet to a point; thence westerly, parallel with said Harrison street ninety feet to a point; thence southerly, parallel with said Twenty-fifth street, sixty-five feet to a point; thence fifteen feet northerly from the said fifteen feet wide strip of land laid out, as aforesaid between the aforesaid living lines and the said westerly side of Harrison street, and the said westerly side of Twenty-fifth street, lying directly in front of the said lot of land hereby conveyed, said strips of land to be used as stated in common with others entitled thereto forever, and also the exclusive use and privilege forever, for flowers, trees, shrubbery, grass plots, sewers, walks and ornamental fencing of this specific portion of the said fifteen feet wide strip of land laid out, as aforesaid between the aforesaid living lines and the said westerly side of Twenty-fifth street, lying directly in front of the said lot of land hereby conveyed, the rights and privileges of ingress and egress, and the right of access for the passage of light and air of the strips of land fifteen feet wide laid out between the specific building lines for these premises and the said westerly side of Twenty-fifth street and lying directly in front of the said lot of land hereby conveyed, the following lot, piece or parcel of land: Beginning at a corner as determined by the intersection of the northwesterly side of Harrison street at fifty feet wide, and the southwesterly side of Twenty-fifth street at fifty feet wide; thence in a northwesterly direction along the said southwesterly side of Twenty-fifth street a distance of thirty-three feet to a point; thence in a southerly direction along a curb with a radius of six hundred and seventy-nine feet and deflecting to the right, a distance of four hundred and five feet, more or less, to the above mentioned northwesterly side of Harrison street; thence in a northwesterly direction along the said northwesterly side of Harrison street twenty-eight and five-tenths feet to the place of beginning.

Seized and taken in execution as the property of William H. Jones and Susan Jones, his wife, mortgagors, and t. t. s., and to be sold by

HARRY J. STIDHAM, Sheriff.
Sheriff's Office, Wilmington, Del., June 17th, 1915.

SHERIFF'S SALE—BY VIRTUE OF a writ of Lev. Fac. to me directed will be exposed to Public Sale at the Court House, on Market street, between Tenth and Eleventh streets, in the city of Wilmington, New Castle County, Delaware,

ON SATURDAY,
THE 26TH DAY OF JUNE, 1915,
At 10 o'clock a. m.,

the following described Real Estate viz

All that certain lot or piece of land with the brick dwelling house thereon erected, situated in the city of Wilmington, and State of Delaware, bounded and described as follows, to wit:

Beginning on the westerly side of duPont street, sixteen feet southerly from the southerly side of Fourteenth street; thence westerly parallel with said Fourteenth street one hundred feet; thence southerly, parallel with said duPont street, twenty feet; thence westerly parallel with said Fourteenth street one hundred feet to the westerly side of duPont street and thence thereby northerly twenty feet to the place of beginning.

Seized and taken in execution as the property of Emma McKay Lamborn administratrix et al a Morris D. Lamborn, deceased mortgagor, and said Emma McKay Lamborn (Emma Lamborn), surviving mortgagor and t. t. s., and to be sold by

HARRY J. STIDHAM, Sheriff.
Sheriff's Office, Wilmington, Del., June 10, 1915.

"The above sale is not by reason of default on the part of the defendant, but a means of passing unobjectionable title."

SHERIFF'S SALE—BY VIRTUE OF a writ of Lev. Fac., to me directed will be exposed to Public Sale at the Court House, on Market street, between Tenth and Eleventh streets, in the city of Wilmington, New Castle County, Delaware,

ON SATURDAY,
THE 26TH DAY OF JUNE, 1915,

at 10 o'clock, a. m.,

the following described Real Estate, viz:

All that certain lot or piece of land with the dwelling thereon erected, known as No. 715 Locust street, situate in the city of Wilmington, and State of Delaware, bounded and described as follows, to-wit:

Beginning at the westerly side of Locust street between Seventh and Eighth streets at the distance of seventy-nine feet six inches from the southerly side of Eighth street; thence westerly, parallel with Locust street one hundred feet to a stake; thence southerly, parallel with Locust street sixteen feet to a stake; thence easterly, parallel with Eighth street one hundred feet to the aforesaid easterly side of Locust street, and thence northerly sixteen feet to the place of beginning.

Seized and taken in execution as the property of John Craig and Edith M. Craig, his wife, mortgagors, and to be sold by

HARRY J. STIDHAM, Sheriff.
Sheriff's Office, Wilmington, Del., June 9th, 1915.



Mr. Husband, Help Your Wife in the Kitchen!

No, not peeling the

SEEING LIFE with JOHN HENRY

by George V. Hobart



John Henry Has a Musical

SAY! DID you ever stray away from home of an evening and go to one of those parlor riots?

Friend wife called it a musical, but to me it looked more like a session of the Mexican congress in a boiler factory.

They pulled it off at Mrs. Luella Frothingham's, over on the Drive.

I like Luella and I like her husband, Jack Frothingham, so it's no secret conclave of the Anvil Association when I whisper them wise that the next time they give a musical evening my address is Forest Avenue, corner of Foliage Street, in the woods.

The Frothinghams are nice people and old friends and they have more money than some folks have hay, but that doesn't give them a license to spoil one of my perfectly good evenings by sprinkling a lot of canned music and fricassee recitations all over it.

The Frothinghams have a skeleton in their closet. Its name is Uncle Heck and he weighs 237—not bad for a skeleton. Uncle Heck is a Joe Morgan. His sole ambition in life is to become politely pickled and fall asleep draped over a gold chair in the drawing room when there's high-class company present.

For that reason the Frothinghams on state occasions put the skids under Uncle Heck and run him off stage till after the final curtain.

On some occasions Uncle Heck breaks through the bars and dashes into the scene of refinement with merry quip and jest to the confusion of his relatives and the ill-concealed amusement of their guests.

This was one of those occasions.

Early in the evening Jack took Uncle Heck to his room, sat him in front of a quart of vintage and left the old geezer there to slosh around in the surf until sleep claimed him for its own.

But before the wine was gone Uncle Heck put on the gloves with Mornsheus, got the decision, marched down stairs and into the drawing room,

Rufus apologized and said he'd do the trick over again if someone would lend him a hat, but nothing doing. We all preferred our eggs boiled.

Then we had Claribel Montrose in select recitations. She was all the money.

Claribel grabbed "The Wreck of the Hesperus" between her pearly teeth and shook it to death. Then she got half-Nelson on Poe's "Raven" and put it out of business.

Next she tried an imitation of the balcony scene from "Romeo and Juliet." If Juliet talked like that dame did no wonder she took poison.

Then Claribel let down her back hair and started in to give us a mad scene—and it was. Everybody in the room got mad.

When peace was finally restored, Mrs. Frothingham informed us that the rest of the "paid" talent had disappointed her and she'd have to depend on the volunteers. Then she whispered to Miss Gladiola Hungerschnitz, whereupon that young lady giggled her way over to the piano and began to knock its teeth out.

The way Gladiola went after one of Beethoven's sonatas and slapped its ears was pitiful.

Gladiola learned to injure a piano at a conservatory of music. She can take a Hungarian rhapsody and turn it into a goulash in about 32 bars.

At the finish of the sonata we all applauded Gladiola just as loudly as we could, in the hope that she would faint with surprise and stop playing, but no such luck.

She tied a couple of chords together and swung that piano like a pair of Indian clubs.

First she did "My Old Kentucky Home," with variations, until everybody who had a home began to weep for fear it might get to be like her Kentucky home.

The variations were where she made a mistake and struck the right note.

Then Gladiola moved up to the squeaky end of the piano and gave an imitation of a Swiss music box.

marks, which in their original state form the basis of a Scotch ballad called, "Loch Lomond."

Bud's system of speaking the English language is to say with his voice as much of a word as he can remember and then finish the rest of it with his hands.

Imagine what Bud would do to a song with an oatmeal foundation like "Loch Lomond."

When Bud barked out the first few bars, which say "By yon bonnie bank and by yon bonnie brae," everybody within hearing would have cried with joy if the piano had fallen over on him and flattened his equator.

And when he reached the plot of the piece, where it says, "You take the high road and I'll take the low road," Uncle Peter took a drink, Phil Merton took the same, Stub took an oath and I took a walk.

And all the while Bud's wife sat there, with the glad and winning smile



He Immediately Insisted Upon Being the Life of the Party.

of a swordfish on her face, listening with a heart full of pride while her crime-laden husband chased that helpless soul all over the parlor, and final left it unconscious under the sofa.

At that point Hep Hardy got up and volunteered to tell some funny stories and this gave us all a good excuse to put on our overshoes and say "Good night" to our hostess without offending anybody.

Hep Hardy and his funny stories are always used to close the show.

"John," said Peaches after we got home; "I want to give a musical. May I?"

"Certainly, old girl," I answered. "We'll give one in the nearest moving picture theater. If we don't like the show all we have to do is to close our eyes and thank our lucky stars there's nothing to listen to."

"Oh! aren't you hateful!" she pouted.

Maybe I am, at that.

Didn't Wait to Learn Details.

A gentleman, clad in a plug hat and an air of determination, together with sundry other garments, not necessary to enumerate, uprose on a dry goods box at the most prominent corner in the village and, holding aloft a vial and wriggling serpent, invited, in stentorian tones, all good people within the sound of his voice to gather around him for profit and entertainment.

"What d'ye s'pos'n is comin' off?" inquired a citizen, addressing the Old Codger.

"D'know!" snarled the veteran. "Prob'ly he's some infernal office-seeker who is going to promise, if we elect him, to get rid of all the snakes in the county by eatin' 'em. Anyhow, I'm goin' home! G'day, Ellsworth!" —Kansas City Star.

Lost the Point.

Jones, who appreciates a joke, but, like many others, cannot repeat one with any degree of success, heard for the first time the joke about the dog being the most musical of animals,

"because he wears a brass band round his neck," and determined to spring on the first party of friends to which he was invited. The time came, and he electrified his victims with the exclamation, "I say, I've a really good one!" He asked, "Why is a dog the most musical of animals?" They gave it up. "Because," announced Jones, triumphantly, "he wears a brass collar round his neck."

Slightly Mixed.

The ex-blush of Manchester, the late Doctor Moorhouse, was one of the happiest and wittiest of churchmen, and was never more pleased with himself than when telling a good story.

One of his favorites was that of the old lady who started a missionary on his return from India with a question which showed how dangerous a little knowledge is. "Pray, my lord," said she, "is it true that in India you call the female converts zananas and the male converts bananas?"

Black Foxes Hard to Raise.

Cannibalistic tendencies developed in captivity by that valuable fur-bearing, the black fox, have proved a serious drawback to the fox-raising industry of Prince Edwards island, where 300 farmers are engaged in the business.

Pups are frequently eaten by their parents, and there are also instances of females being killed and partially eaten by their mates.

One Explanation.

A reporter on a country paper had visited the court for a number of days in succession without raising a story and he complained: "What's the reason there is no crime stuff around here any more, judge?" "Kain tell, bub, less'n th' constable is gittin' a teeth bit laxative," answered the justice.

Sensible.

The greeting "How are you?" doesn't seem to me to represent any sincere and sensible inquiry," remarked the man who thinks hard about trifles. "That is true," replied Miss Cayenne. "When I meet several people I know I am always tempted to say 'why' instead of 'how.'"

Then Bud Hawley, after figuring it all out that there was no chance of his getting arrested, sat down on the piano stool and made a few sad re-

PRESERVING THE EGGS FOR FUTURE USE



Putting in Ingredients.

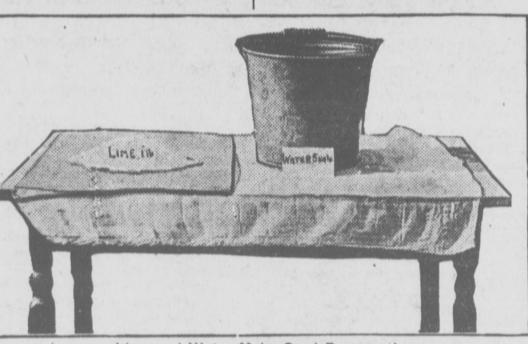
While, of course, we would like to have strictly fresh eggs all the time, there are times when this is impossible. Then we must take the next best thing, which is the preserved egg.

Limewater makes one of the best egg preservatives. The limewater treatment, according to M. E. Dickson of the College of Agriculture, University of Wisconsin, consists in dissolving one pound of lime in five gallons of water which has been previously boiled and allowed to cool. The mixture is thoroughly stirred and allowed to settle. Then the clear liquid is poured into an earthen jar or wooden tub, which is filled with two inches of the brine with fresh eggs. The container is covered with coarse muslin over which is spread a paste of lime to prevent evaporation as much as possible. All of the eggs should be entirely covered with the liquid.

The eggs should be unwashed, but clean and, of course, fresh.

Although freshly gathered fertile eggs are preferable. Heated or doubtful eggs should never be preserved.

The water glass method of preserving is possibly even more common than the limewater method. Water glass, or sodium silicate, may be obtained from any druggist for from \$1.50 to \$2 a gallon. This solution of sodium silicate should be diluted with nine (9) parts of water, which has been previously boiled and allowed to cool. One quart of water glass thus diluted is sufficient to preserve twelve dozen eggs. An earthen jar or wooden tub, which is filled with two inches of the brine with fresh eggs. The container is covered with coarse muslin over which is spread a paste of lime to prevent evaporation as much as possible. All of the eggs should be entirely covered with the liquid.



Lime and Water Make Good Preservative.

PROBLEM UP TO THE FARMER | PROVIDE SHADE FOR POULTRY

Must Solve to His Satisfaction Time of Year to Hatch His Birds—Weather Charts Help.

Every farmer and poultryman, says Professor Rice, must first solve to his own satisfaction the time of year in which to hatch birds so that they will begin laying just before heavy frost or freezing weather arrives in his particular state. This is a very simple problem, as a glance at the government and state weather charts will show the average date of frost and freezing weather for any given period of years. Then, taking into consideration a particular breed and familiarizing himself with its characteristics, a farmer or poultryman can set the exact date when eggs should be hatched so as to allow the pullets ample time to come into full plumage and maturity before the advent of cold weather.

If, for example, White Leghorns are the type chosen, a farmer will learn that these birds usually begin laying at seven to eight months of age. He strikes an average time for the arrival of cold weather, probably November 15 to 25. He looks at his calendar and carefully counts back eight months and finds that March 15 to 25 is the logical time in which to hatch out the birds. Therefore, if Leghorns are to lay at eight months, they must have eight months of weather absolutely adapted to their fullest development before they can be expected to lay. And they must not come into laying except in mild weather before their vitality has been taxed or impaired by cold.

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MRS. MABEN WAS MADE WELL

By Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound and Wants Other Suffering Women To Know It.

Murfreesboro, Tenn.—"I have wanted to write to you for a long time to tell you what your wonderful remedies have done for me. I was a sufferer from female weakness and I would have such tired, worn out feelings, sick headaches and dizzy spells. Doctors did me no good so I tried the Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Remedies—Vegetable Compound and Sanative Wash. I am now well and strong and can do all my own work. I owe it all to Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound and want other suffering women to know about it."—Mrs. H. E. MABEN, 211 S Spring St., Murfreesboro, Tenn.

This famous remedy, the medicinal ingredients of which are derived from native roots and herbs, has for nearly forty years proved to be a most valuable tonic and invigorator of the female organism. Women everywhere bear willing testimony to the wonderful virtues of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound.

Why Lose Hope.
No woman suffering from any form of female troubles should lose hope until she has given Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound a fair trial.

If you want special advice write to Lydia E. Pinkham Medicine Co. (confidential) Lynn, Mass. Your letter will be opened, read and answered by a woman and held in strict confidence.

TAKE Tuff's Pills
The first dose often astonishes the invalid, giving elasticity of mind, buoyancy of body, GOOD DIGESTION, regular bowels and solid flesh. Price, 25 cents.

The dachshund has very short legs, but his pants are just as long as those of any other dog.

TRY MURINE Eye Remedy for Red, Weak, Watery Eyes and Granulated Eyelids; No Smarting or Itching; Eye Complaints; Eye Buds for the Eyes by mail from Murine Eye Remedy Co., Chicago.

The Proper Kind.
"What sort of a crew do you want to man this bark of yours?"
"I suppose one of old sea dogs."

NOTHING SO EFFECTIVE AS ELIXIR BABK FOR Malaria, Colds & Fevers. Called "Babk" by Reynolds, Newark, N. J., says: It is a pleasure to recommend Babk for Chills and Fever. Has used it when nothing else would do. It is as effective as "Elixir Babk" 50 cents a druggist, or by Parcel Post, prepaid, from Kloeweski, A. Co., Washington, D. C.
A Good Move—Babk Liver Pills. 25 cents

A Whole Family.
"What are you doing there with the paper and scissors, Elsie?"
"Making a pig, mamma."
"A pig! You're making a litter." Exchange.

ALLEN'S FOOT-EASE for the TROOPS Over 100,000 packages of Allen's Foot-Ease, the antiseptic powder to shake into your shoes, are being sent to the men in the service in the Front because it relieves the feet, gives instant relief to Corps and Bunkers, hot, swollen, aching, sore feet and makes walking easy. Sold everywhere. 25¢. Try it TODAY. Don't accept any substitute. Adv.

Quid His Inspiration.
"What inspired this dainty spring poem?" babbled the romantic girl. "Daffodils and violets, I ween."

"No," said the matter-of-fact poet, "when I'm going good all I want is a chew of tobacco."

AT THE FIRST SIGNS
Of Falling Hair Get Cuticura. It Works Wonders. Trial Free.

Touch spots of dandruff and itching with Cuticura Ointment, and follow next morning with a hot shampoo of Cuticura Soap. This at once arrests falling hair and promotes hair growth. You may rely on these supercreams emollients for all skin troubles.

Sample each free by mail with Book. Address postcard, Cuticura, Dept. XY, Boston. Sold everywhere.—Adv.

What Ailed It.
"Your town seems awful dead. Had a scourge of any kind?" asked the stranger.

"No," answered the citizen.
"No smallpox or yellow fever?"

"No."

"No flood or famine?"

"No."

"Well, what ails your town this year?"

"Nothing ails it this year, but a boom struck it last year."—Topeka Journal.

Housework Is a Burden

It's hard enough to keep house if in perfect health, but a woman who is weak, tired and suffering from an aching back has a heavy burden.

Any woman in this condition has good cause to suspect kidney trouble, especially if the kidney action seems disturbed.

Doan's Kidney Pills have cured thousands of suffering women. It's the best recommended special kidney remedy.

A Pennsylvania Case

"Every Pic-nic nurse Tells a Story," Mrs. Campbell, nurse, 325 S. 12th St., Philadelphia, Pa., says: "For five years I had kidney disease. I couldn't rest well and my health got so poor I could hardly do any work. I doctor'd and tried every medicine I knew of, but still suffered until I took Doan's Kidney Pills. They cured me and it has been a long time since I have had any further kidney trouble."

Get Doan's at Any Store, 50c a Box.

KIDNEY PILLS

FOSTER-MILBURN CO., BUFFALO, N. Y.

DAIRY FACTS

ONE COMMON DAIRY MISTAKE

Some Farmers Turn Calf Out With Cow as Matter of Convenience—Effect is Generally Ruinous.

Many farmers who do not own hand cream separators, and several who do, frequently make a mistake in their management of the cow and calf, where the calf is allowed to suck the cow.

We know of numerous instances in which some farmer, for some reason or other, turned the calf out with the cow. Sometimes this is done as a matter of convenience for a few days; or it may be done where one has so many cows to milk that they cannot be attended to properly. Again, if it is a young heifer's first calf, this is frequently done because she gives such a small quantity of milk that the farmer turns the calf out with her, expecting to take her up as a profitable cow at her next calving.

In any and all of these cases, the effect is generally ruinous. The cow grows accustomed to being with her calf, and if she is separated from it at weaning time, or even during the hour of milking, there is an almost falling off in the milk flow, caused by the change. In fact, such a dairy cow is almost sure to go entirely dry within a very short time after the calf is weaned or absent.

USEFUL LITTLE DAIRY HINTS

Waste of Time and Feed to Breed Scrubs—Provide Supply of Clean Water for the Calf.

Do not waste your time and feed on scrubs, as they take just as much feed and time and do not give as much in return, either in quality or quantity, as the pure-bred stock.

Do not feed calves hot milk.

Do not feed the calf cold milk. It causes scours.

Do not feed the calf sour milk.

Do not forget that the calf needs salt even when he is very young.

Do not forget to keep plenty of clean water for the calf to drink. It is better to warm it in cold weather.

Keep the calf in a clean, dry, warm place.

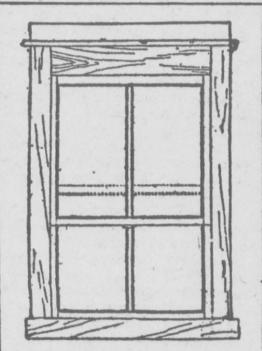
For warts or rough scaly patches on the lard twice a day.

For sores give castor oil, then break two or three eggs into a dish and beat them, put them in a bottle and give the calf as a drench, two or three times the first day or two. Also omit the calf's milk and grain for at least one feed, then feed him less than usual the next two or three feeds.

PLAN FOR GOOD VENTILATION

Arrangement Illustrated Shows How Air Can Be Admitted Between Sashes Without Draught.

It is possible to secure very good ventilation in any room in any part of the dairy house or barn by the following device: Take a board about six inches wide and just long enough to



Simple Ventilation.

reach the exact width of the window. Place this below the lower sash, letting the sash rest upon it as shown in the figure. This arrangement will admit air between the casings, upper and lower, and there will be no drafts. This suggestion is taken from Farmers' Bulletin 607.

Texture of Butter.

The texture of butter is dependent upon its grain, which is secured by its process of manufacture. Over-churning and too high temperature both injure the texture of butter.

Cow "Holds Up" Milk.

Once a cow is out of sympathy with the milker, the process of elaboration and concentration is retarded, and we are apt to say she "holds up" her milk.

Machinery of Cow.

The machinery of a cow, by means of which she produces milk, is as delicate as that of a watch, and yet we often act as though the contrary were true.

Using Milk Tube.

The regular use of a milking tube will remedy defects of a hard-milking cow, but do not have such a cow and you won't need the tube.

Determine Worth of Cow.

The two things that determine the real worth of the cow are her production and the cost of production. Upon these two depend the success and profit of your dairy work.

Profitable Side-Line.

The keeping of poultry will prove a profitable side-line for the dairy farm as skim milk is a valuable egg food.

Start of Scours.

Many calves die every year from scours that started from a filthy stall.

WEIGHING AND RECORDING COW'S MILK



Holsteins and Guernseys on a Wisconsin Dairy Farm.

By R. W. LATTA, New Mexico Experiment Station.

Efficiency is the demand of the times and records of production are the first step in a study of efficiency.

It pays to know what any producing factor in an industry is doing. Weighing and recording a cow's milk requires only a few seconds, and will give new interest to the work.

Butter-fat tests should be made at regular intervals, as once a month. In taking a sample of a cow's milk for a butter-fat test, the following factors should be borne in mind, as causing variation:

Night's and morning's milk commonly vary in richness.

The first milk, drawn, the middle milk, and the stripings all test different.

The milk tests lower when the cow is fresh, and go higher as she falls on in milk.

Abnormal weather, or other environmental, nervous, or health conditions.

Unexplainable and irregular variations from day to day.

Age of animal, the mature cow's milk testing more than a heifer's.

Breed has a marked influence on

the test, but individuality causes greater variations. These influences remain fixed, however, and each cow has a normal individual fat-test, and this cannot be changed by feeding or management.

The following rules should be observed in sampling a cow's milk for a butter-fat test:

Select a period of normal feed, weather and general conditions.

With all of the milking in one vessel, pour back and forth between pails, three or four times.

Put a small portion in a clean, tightly-sealed bottle, with some preservative, as a corrosive sublimate tablet, to keep the sample from souring.

Repeat this with four or six successive milkings, adding an amount to the sample in proportion to the amount of milk in each milking. After each addition to this composite sample, whirl the sample bottle around till the cream which has stuck to the sides of the bottle is thoroughly mixed into the milk again. Keep the sample in a cool, dry place. Two ounces of milk is enough for a fat-test duplicate.

Honey is looked upon too often as a luxury. It is true that honey, especially comb honey, is a delicacy in that it takes the place of jam and jelly. In Europe, however, honey is a household article and is used to a considerable extent to replace sugar in cooking. The claim is made that it is a comparatively simple matter to substitute honey for sugar or molasses in many recipes and that the resulting flavor is often novel and pleasing. Icing made with honey instead of sugar will keep soft and fresh for months, and cakes, especially those in which butter is not used, have been kept fresh for several months.

The United States department of agriculture has made a rather extensive investigation concerning the use of honey, and has just published Farmers' Bulletin 653, Honey and Its Uses in the Home, which may be secured for the asking. This bulletin not only contains much general information concerning honey, its forms, methods of making and keeping, but also contains many recipes in which it constitutes an important ingredient.

Comb honey is practically certain to be pure because the processes by which it is adulterated cost more than they will save. Formerly there was a very prevalent idea that extracted honey, that is, honey removed from the comb, was often adulterated. However, recent legislation regarding adulterating food materials has been such that very little, if any, adulterated honey finds its way to market.

It is not necessary, however, for farmers to depend on buying honey, because every farm should have its complement of from one to a half-dozen hives of bees.

(By L. M. BENNINGTON.)

Lucky is the man who leads in quality.

The important part of milking is to get it all.

The man and the cow are the twins of the dairy business.

There are as many cows being deceived by men as there are men being deceived by cows.

There is some affinity between a good dairyman and a good cow.

By co-operation with the dairy cows men can achieve wonderful results on the farm.

More fresh air and less "hot air" are needed in the dairy business.

Every shiver of the cow shudders down her owner's pockets.

There is good money in raising good cows to sell.

Put every acre of land to work. Idle acres like dry cows, eat up the profits.

Common sense, flavored with love for the cow, will insure success in the dairy business.

Sunlight, fresh air and hot water are cardinal factors in cleanliness.

Close cropping of pastures is very unprofitable.

A good dairy cow must be intelligent, courageous and gentle.

Great lung capacity is essential to high production.

A box stall should be part of the furniture of every well-regulated cow stable.

Every dollar, every effort, spent in soil improvement will bring large and compounding interest.

The easiest way to prevent disease is to remove the cause.

For the land's sake, and the improvement of the ration, grow plenty of clover and alfalfa.

When distracted to know what to do for dessert, take a cupful of canned peaches, put them through a ricer, add a half cupful of sugar and the whites of two eggs, beat with a Dover beater until thick. Serve with a thin custard. Any fruit may be used if it is scraped or put through a sieve.

Tomatoes and onions—Put canned tomatoes and stewed onions with bread crumbs and bacon fat for seasoning into a baking dish. Bake until thoroughly browned.

Madras Beef—Slice two small onions and one apple, chopped, and fry in hot butter; sprinkle a teaspoonful of curry powder, a teaspoonful of flour and the juice of half a lemon over the apple, then turn in several slices of cold roast beef with a cupful of gravy. Simmer 20 minutes, season and serve with cooked rice.

As soon as green apples are on the market this dish should be prepared for a winter relish.

Look out for the curculio on the plum and peach trees. Jar them off on sheets and be sure to burn every one.

If you made the mistake of not pruning your grapevines last winter let them alone now, as bleeding would be sure to follow the knife at this season.

The formula for the Kansas mixture is as follows: Bran, 1 pound; orange, 1 ounce; sirup, 1/4 pint; orange or lemon, 1/4 ounce; water, 1 1/2 pints.

Mix the bran and green separately while dry. Squeeze the juice of the orange or lemon into the water, grating the peeling and pulp, and adding this also to the water. Dissolve the sirup in this mixture and wet the poisoned bran, stirring thoroughly.

Your trees may look clean and healthy, but that is no reason why they should not receive careful attention this fall, and next spring as well.

Neglect will soon destroy an orchard.

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